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LETTER DATED 11 DECEMBER 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference, held in London on 8 and 9 December 1995 (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could circulate the present letter and the conclusions attached to it as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) John WESTON

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Annex

Conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference held at Lancaster House, London, on 8 and 9 December 1995

1. The General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina initialled at Dayton, Ohio, United States of America, on 21 November 1995 by the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (see A/50/790-S/1995/999) provides the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the opportunity to rebuild their lives together in peace and prosperity. They are committed to creating a State that will bring the peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina together within a social and political framework that will enable the country to take its rightful place in Europe.

2. The Peace Agreement will be signed at the Paris Conference on 14 December 1995. That Conference will mark a further important stage in bringing about recognition between the States in the region and will initiate promotion of good neighbourly relations between them.

3. The purpose of the London Peace Implementation Conference is to mobilize the international community behind a new start for the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Conference agrees that the peace should result in:

(a) The creation of a climate of stability and security in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the achievement of a durable and lasting political settlement;

(b) The establishment of new political and constitutional arrangements for Bosnia and Herzegovina that will bring the country together within a framework of democracy and the rule of law;

(c) The protection and promotion of human rights and the early return of refugees and displaced persons;

(d) The establishment of an open, free market economy in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(e) A kick start to economic reconstruction;

(f) The normalization of relations between Bosnia and Herzegovina and her neighbours, the region and the rest of the international community;

(g) The creation of a direct and dynamic contractual relationship between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the European Union (EU) within the framework of a regional approach;

(h) Successful implementation of the Basic Agreement on the region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium;

(i) Important economic opportunities for countries neighbouring the former Yugoslavia.

4. The realization of these objectives involves an initial phase of peace implementation during which the international community, including a wide range of international and regional organizations and agencies, will be deeply involved in assisting in the implementation of the tasks flowing from the Peace Agreement. These tasks include the military disengagement of the parties, agreement on regional stabilization measures, arrangements to promote the return of refugees and displaced persons, and the holding of free and fair elections for new democratic structures in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This will lay the base for the longer-term development by the peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina themselves of their institutions and economy, and the normalization of external relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina both with her neighbours and with the international community.

5. The participants in the Conference recalled the commitment in the Peace Agreement Concluding Statement made by the relevant parties to assist in locating the French pilots missing in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to ensure their immediate and safe return. They expressed their strong support for the Government of France and undertook to continue pressing through all appropriate bilateral and multilateral channels as a matter of the greatest urgency for the prompt and unconditional release of the detained pilots. They noted that in the event of failure by the relevant parties to honour those commitments, the Government of France would draw the appropriate conclusions.

6. The participants at the London Peace Implementation Conference were briefed on the military operation and then addressed regional stabilization, civilian implementation structures, humanitarian assistance, return of refugees, the protection of human rights, the organization of elections, economic reconstruction and relations with EU and the rest of the international community. The participants arrived at the conclusions set out in the present document.

Military implementation

7. The Conference was briefed by the Acting Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Chairman of the Military Committee and the Supreme Allied Commander Europe on plans for the deployment of the implementation force (IFOR) to Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Conference also received a briefing from General Rupert Smith (Force Commander, United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)) on the transition from UNPROFOR to IFOR. The Conference paid tribute to the role of UNPROFOR over the last three and a half years.

8. The military mission was described as having the following primary tasks:

(a) To ensure continued compliance with the Cessation-of-Hostilities Agreement;

(b) To ensure the withdrawal of forces from the Agreed Cease-Fire Zone of Separation;

(c) To ensure the separation of forces from the Inter-Entity Boundary Line.

9. General Joulwan said that, in addition to these key tasks, IFOR might be asked to undertake the following supporting tasks within the limits of its capabilities:

(a) To help create secure conditions for the conduct by others of other tasks associated with the Peace Agreement (though IFOR would not undertake humanitarian tasks itself);

(b) To assist in the observation and prevention of interference with the freedom of movement of civilian populations, refugees and displaced persons;

(c) To assist in the monitoring of the clearance of minefields and obstacles;

(d) Within IFOR capabilities, to provide assistance to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other international organizations in their humanitarian missions.

10. The Conference notes that:

(a) Close cooperation between IFOR, the High Representative and the agencies will be vital to ensure the success of the implementation period. Contacts are already under way to this end;

(b) The speed and ease with which IFOR will be able to accomplish its mission will depend to a large extent on the cooperation it receives from the parties.

Regional stabilization

11. The Conference agrees that, while the implementation force will bring about the territorial settlement, longer-term stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the region will only be secured if underpinned by confidence-building and arms control measures on the model of agreements developed successfully elsewhere in Europe under the auspices of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Such measures will encourage the creation of a balance of forces in the region, at the lowest levels consistent with security, thus contributing to lasting peace.

12. The Conference therefore strongly:

(a) Urges the parties to observe the deadlines set out in the Peace Agreement for agreeing on such measures;

(b) Supports the OSCE commitment at the ministerial meeting held at Budapest on 7 and 8 December 1995 to assist the parties with the negotiation and implementation of these measures (see A/50/813-S/1995/1030);

(c) Endorses with appreciation the decision of the Government of Germany to convene an international meeting at Bonn on 18 December 1995 to initiate this process.

Civilian implementation

13. The Conference was briefed by Mr. Carl Bildt on the wide range of tasks involved in civilian implementation. These were discussed in more detail in subsequent sessions of the Conference, with the conclusions recorded below.

14. Mr. Bildt identified in particular the need for early action in Sarajevo to create confidence between the communities. Bosnia and Herzegovina has requested the cooperation of the High Representative in the project of a unified Sarajevo as the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina and of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina as called for by the Peace Agreement. The Conference asks Mr. Bildt to address these problems urgently in cooperation with the local authorities and the international agencies and in consultation with the IFOR Commander. It also agrees on the importance of immediate efforts by the authorities on both sides to promote confidence and reconciliation; the early deployment of the International Police Task Force; and full restoration of basic services to the city. The Conference recognizes the need for urgent reconstruction in Sarajevo and elsewhere in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

15. The United Nations Secretary-General said he would bring forward proposals to the United Nations Security Council concerning the part the United Nations would play in civilian implementation in addition to the role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. These would include the International Police Task Force and certain related human rights and civil affairs functions.

16. During the transition and to the end of the UNPROFOR mandate, the United Nations will provide administrative and other support to IFOR and the High Representative.

High Representative

17. In view of the complexity of the tasks, the parties have requested the designation of a High Representative who, in accordance with the civilian implementation annex of the Peace Agreement, will monitor the implementation of the Peace Agreement and mobilize and, as appropriate, coordinate the activities of the civilian organizations and agencies involved.

18. Following consultation with the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Conference approved the designation of Mr. Carl Bildt as High Representative and expressed gratitude for his willingness to take on this responsibility. It notes that Mr. Bildt will continue to act as EU Mediator for Former Yugoslavia and in that capacity will work closely with the EU Troika. The Conference invites the United Nations Security Council to agree to Mr. Bildt's designation as High Representative.

19. The Conference concludes that:

(a) The parties must meet their commitment to cooperate with the High Representative and in particular make available to him and his staff necessary office space, especially in Sarajevo, to enable his headquarters there to start functioning immediately;

(b) All States concerned, and in particular those where the High Representative establishes offices, should ensure that the High Representative enjoys such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of his functions, including the capacity to contract and to acquire and dispose of real and personal property;

(c) The international community should do everything possible to meet requests from the High Representative for staff and other support.

Administrative structures for civilian implementation

20. The Conference concludes that, with the signature of the Peace Agreement, important objectives of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia have been met and a new structure is required to manage peace implementation.

21. The Conference therefore decides that:

(a) A Peace Implementation Council (PIC), composed of all those States, international organizations and agencies attending the Conference, will subsume the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia. France, as Chairman of the group of seven major industrialized countries in 1996, will play a specially strong coordinating role in the PIC. The border mission and working groups (notably on State succession and humanitarian issues, as well as on ethnic and national communities and minorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in neighbouring countries) will continue their work with their present terms of reference for as long as necessary;

(b) A meeting of the PIC to review progress in peace implementation will be held in Italy in June 1996 under the chairmanship of the Government of Italy;

(c) A Steering Board of the PIC, composed of representatives of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the Presidency of EU, the European Commission and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), will be established with immediate effect under the chairmanship of the High Representative. It will give him political guidance on peace implementation. The Steering Board, which may establish working groups as necessary, will normally meet monthly and will keep the PIC fully informed of progress. Representatives of relevant international organizations will be invited to attend as appropriate. In view of their wide-ranging responsibilities, the United Nations and OSCE will be associated especially closely and will be invited to attend when their responsibilities under the Peace Agreement are involved. The Steering Board will also keep the neighbouring States closely informed and maintain a regular dialogue with them;

(d) When the Steering Board considers reconstruction, the views of major donors will be of particular importance. Frequent aid donors meetings will be needed to achieve wide and equitable participation in the international aid effort and to enhance coordination between programmes and projects. Such meetings will inform the work of the Steering Board. The first such meeting will take place at Brussels on 20 and 21 December 1995 and will be co-hosted by the European Commission and the World Bank. In this meeting, and those which take place subsequently, the World Bank and the European Commission will play their appropriate roles.

22. On funding, the Conference agrees that:

(a) Governments seconding staff to the High Representative will bear the cost of salaries and any other national emoluments. Representatives of Governments attending meetings called by the High Representative will bear the cost of their travel and accommodation. A budget to cover the operational costs of the PIC, notably the cost of the headquarters and offices of the High Representative as well as one of the remaining working groups and the border mission of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, will be proposed by the Steering Board. The PIC undertakes to provide funding for this budget on a key derived from the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia key to be agreed by consensus. It was noted that EU was already taking steps to provide for certain immediate costs for the High Representative and for its share of the total;

(b) The International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia structure should aim for dissolution by 31 January 1996. All outstanding funding contributions to the International Conference should have been made at that time. All funds remaining in accounts of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia would be transferred to the PIC to be used for purposes for which the funds were originally contributed, whether for conference functions or for the border closure monitoring mission.

Humanitarian assistance, refugees and prisoners

23. The war in Bosnia and Herzegovina has involved great suffering among the civilian population. Over 2.1 million people have been displaced or become refugees. The Conference acknowledges the great contribution made during the conflict by UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies, funded in large part by EU, as well as the support given in the countries of asylum. It agrees that an early objective of the Peace Agreement is to create secure conditions for the safe and orderly return of refugees and displaced persons to places of their choice.

24. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees outlined the main tasks as being:

(a) To continue to provide food, shelter and medicines for the dependent population for some time to come;

(b) To plan and carry out a repatriation operation in cooperation with asylum countries and the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to allow for the early, phased, safe and orderly return of refugees and displaced persons.

In view of the urgency of the tasks involved in repatriation planning, she noted that the Humanitarian Issues Working Group would meet on 16 January 1996.

25. The President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) drew attention to the Committee's tasks in respect of prisoners and missing persons. Fulfilment of the Peace Agreement will require:

(a) Full and immediate access by ICRC to all places where prisoners and detainees are kept to interview and register all of them prior to their release;

(b) Full cooperation of the parties over the release of prisoners and the provision of information about the fate of persons unaccounted for, as set out in the Peace Agreement.

26. Both the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the President of ICRC drew attention to the fact that, for the first month of implementation, the deployment of IFOR would involve the heavy use of lines of communication into and within Bosnia and Herzegovina, which would have implications for the humanitarian operation, especially the delivery of humanitarian assistance and release of those detained. They noted that this would require especially close cooperation between the High Representative, the IFOR commanders and the agencies involved.

27. The parties undertake to comply urgently and fully with their obligations in creating the conditions necessary for the early, safe and orderly return of refugees and to cooperate fully with ICRC to ensure the early release of prisoners in accordance with the Peace Agreement.

28. The Conference decides that the above tasks will require an extra effort by the international community and calls for immediate and generous help for the continuing work of the humanitarian agencies and for contributions to the ICRC appeals and the United Nations consolidated appeals, as well as the new UNHCR Trust Fund for Shelter. A number of countries indicated that they would provide substantial further support for the humanitarian effort.

Protection of human rights

29. The Conference notes the background of extreme violations of human rights and ethnic cleansing that have occurred during the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and agrees on the vital importance, for achieving lasting peace, of the creation of the necessary institutions for the protection of human rights, including judicial institutions and civilian law enforcement agencies operating in accordance with internationally recognized standards and respect for human rights.

30. The Conference takes note of the commitments made by the parties in the Peace Agreement:

(a) To ensure the highest level of internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the direct application of the rights and freedoms set forth in the European Convention on Human Rights, the entrenchment of these rights in the Constitution and the setting up of control organs, in particular a human rights commission comprising an ombudsman and a human rights chamber;

(b) To the establishment of a constitutional court with jurisdiction to determine whether laws are compatible with the European Convention on Human Rights;

(c) To promote and encourage the activities of non-governmental and international organizations for the protection and promotion of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

31. The Conference underlines the relationship between the fulfilment by the parties of their commitments in the Peace Agreement, including the observance of the highest standards of human rights and the readiness of the international community to commit financial resources for reconstruction and development.

32. The Conference decides that, in view of the human rights situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, urgent action is needed in the following areas:

(a) An International Police Task Force should be created quickly, to advise, train and monitor local law enforcement personnel;

(b) Resources should be provided by OSCE and the United Nations for human rights monitoring;

(c) OSCE should appoint an ombudsman, as provided for in the Peace Agreement;

(d) The relevant Council of Europe organs should appoint members of the constitutional court for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the human rights chamber, as provided for in the Peace Agreement;

(e) All competent authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina must cooperate fully in all respects with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

33. The Conference agrees that the High Representative or his representative will chair a human rights task force in Sarajevo, bringing together the organizations and agencies involved in the implementation of the Peace Agreement.

Elections

34. The Conference notes that, between six and nine months after signature of the Peace Agreement, elections supervised by a provisional election commission established by OSCE will be held in Bosnia and Herzegovina. These elections are of paramount importance in bringing about a democratic and stable country.

35. The Conference heard a report from the Chairman-in-Office of OSCE on the decision taken at the ministerial meeting held at Budapest on 7 and 8 December establishing the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina. OSCE, and in particular the Chairman-in-Office and the Head of the OSCE Mission, will coordinate closely with the High Representative, who will attend or be represented at the meetings of the provisional election commission.

36. The Conference agrees that the OSCE mandate to supervise the preparation and conduct of elections will include the following tasks:

(a) Consultations with local authorities about the conduct of elections;

(b) Early adoption of an elections programme for Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(c) Rapid appointment of the members of the provisional election commission;

(d) Establishing the electoral rules and regulations;

(e) Organizing election monitoring to ensure free and fair elections.

37. Dr. Hoeynck, Secretary-General of OSCE, gave details of the preparations being made. The Head of Mission, who would deploy in early January 1996, would be supported by a staff of national secondees. These would be experienced members of the European Community Monitoring Mission. The Head of Mission would need to appoint, within the first month of the Mission's operation, the other members of the election commission, and to consider urgently, in consultation with the High Representative, which issues would affect the holding of elections.

38. The Conference agrees that, to ensure the successful completion of these tasks, the parties must:

(a) Take practical measures and pursue the policies necessary to ensure that all voters have the right to freedom of movement, association and expression and the right to vote without fear or intimidation, and that there is equal access to free and impartial media;

(b) Cooperate fully with the OSCE Mission. In this first election it will be particularly important for the parties to ensure that all members of the OSCE staff and monitors have unrestricted freedom of movement throughout the country as well as access to all relevant organizations and individuals. The parties will need to help make available accommodation and other necessary facilities for the Mission.

39. The Conference decides that, to enable the OSCE Mission to fulfil its mandate, the members of the PIC will give a lead in providing staff and resources as well as election monitors. The Conference welcomes the offer from Sweden to host in January 1996 a preparatory meeting of the organizations and agencies involved in the supervision of the elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Reconstruction

40. The economic and physical infrastructure of Bosnia and Herzegovina has suffered serious damage as a result of the war. Responsibility for reconstruction must lie primarily with the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the same time, donors, including through the international financial institutions, are prepared to make a substantial contribution on the basis of appropriate burden-sharing within the international community of the overall effort needed to secure and implement the peace.

41. This process will begin with the organization by the World Bank and the European Commission of the meeting at Brussels on 20 and 21 December referred to in paragraph 21 (d) indicating the urgent reconstruction needs of Bosnia and Herzegovina over the next three months. It will be followed by a pledging conference in early March.

42. The President of the World Bank outlined the Bank's role in reconstruction and the arrangements to be established on the ground for coordination of technical aspects. The World Bank and creditors indicated they would exercise their best endeavours in respect of the settlement of outstanding arrears of Bosnia and Herzegovina as soon as possible. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) stated that membership of IMF for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the provision of financial resources under the Fund's emergency policy was expected in the very near future. Work was beginning immediately to agree on a programme for further use of Fund resources. The President of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the European Commission, and other major donors indicated the parts they expected to play.

43. The Conference stresses the importance of the parties:

(a) Creating effective central institutions capable of adopting responsible fiscal and monetary policies; conducting business with the international community and in particular the international financial institutions; and contracting and servicing debt on behalf of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(b) Pursuing policies that foster the creation of a market economy and an open trading system.

Future relations

44. In a presentation to the Conference, the President of the Council of Ministers of EU, Mr. Solana, stressed that legitimate and effective political structures in Bosnia and Herzegovina were needed in order for it to be able to establish strong relations with the Union. He also stated that long-term stability required normalization of relations within the region and between the States of the former Yugoslavia and the rest of the international community.

45. In addition to outlining the Commission's proposals concerning reconstruction, the External Affairs Commissioner of the European Commission, Mr. Van den Broek, looked forward to the development of a direct and dynamic

contractual relationship between the EU and Bosnia and Herzegovina within the framework of a regional approach.

Eastern Slavonia

46. An informal meeting involving a number of delegations closely concerned was held in the margins of the Conference to discuss the implementation of the Basic Agreement on the region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium.

47. There was recognition of the crucial importance of successful implementation of this Agreement. The international community will play its part. The United Nations Secretary-General will issue a report by 14 December. The United States of America declared its readiness to nominate a candidate to head the Transitional Administration, which will govern the region during the transitional period for which the Basic Agreement provides. It was agreed that no effort should be spared to find and deploy quickly adequate international forces required for the transitional period.

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COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY
AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 11 December 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the Chairman's summary as well as the decisions of the fifth meeting of the Ministerial Council of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) held in Budapest on 7 and 8 December 1995.

I would be grateful if you had the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 30, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) István NÁTHON
Permanent Representative

Annex I

CHAIRMAN'S SUMMARY

In 1995 the OSCE built upon its impressive record, broke new ground in many areas, increased its quick reaction capabilities and consolidated its organizational structures. Reviewing the implementation of OSCE commitments has become a regular feature of OSCE activities. The OSCE began work on a security model for the next century and intensified its dialogue and practical co-operation with other international organizations and NGOs. In August we celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act. Most recently, the OSCE's importance as an international body was confirmed by the invitation in the Dayton Agreement for the OSCE to play a key role in building peace in former Yugoslavia.

At this Ministerial Council Meeting of the OSCE, Ministers focused on the historic challenge presented to the OSCE by the Dayton Agreement, which they welcomed. They decided:

- that the OSCE will supervise the preparation, conduct and monitoring of elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina, certifying when conditions will permit elections to take place;

- that the OSCE will closely monitor human rights throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina and will appoint an international human rights Ombudsman; and

- that the OSCE will assist the parties in their negotiations on arms control and confidence- and security-building and in the implementation and verification of resulting agreements, as foreseen by the Dayton Agreement, with the aim of promoting long-term stability through lower and verified levels of armaments.

The Ministers also discussed and welcomed the OSCE's intensive, ongoing work on a common and comprehensive security model for Europe for the twenty-first century. They decided on objectives, guidelines and organization for future work on a security model.

Agreement on basic principles for the resolution of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict continued to prove elusive. The Ministers welcomed the recent progress reported by the Co-Chairmen of the Minsk Group, which continues to be the sole forum for resolving this conflict. The Minsk Group has in the past month encouraged the parties to make progress. Commitments were expressed to establish direct contact to discuss the resolution of the conflict. In support of the efforts of the Minsk Process, the Chairman-in-Office appointed his Personal Representative. The High-Level Planning Group completed preparatory work on the planning of an envisaged peacekeeping operation. Conditions which would allow the deployment of such an operation are, however, still lacking.

The Ministerial Council praised the work of the OSCE's missions and other field operations. In 1995 the OSCE established a long-term presence in Chechnya. The OSCE Assistance Group there has played a role in mediating between the warring parties in a continuing conflict. The Assistance Group has achieved considerable success by developing a framework for negotiations between the parties and playing the role of facilitator in the subsequent military agreements. Its continued involvement in the human rights field will be crucial in the period to come.

As part of the OSCE activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the OSCE appointed the Ombudsmen of the Federation at the beginning of this year. Support for the Ombudsmen, whose work has been highly praised, represents a new kind of OSCE involvement in the promotion of human rights. It will be important to build upon the experience gained by the Ombudsmen in the OSCE's future operations in Bosnia.

OSCE Missions continue to provide important expert advice on the drafting and implementation of new constitutions, as in Georgia and Tajikistan. In some cases this work has provided helpful input on questions of regional status and autonomy or other forms of local self-government in national legislation. The Missions in Ukraine and Moldova have been particularly active on such matters in the past year. The Missions in Latvia and Estonia are providing assistance with issues of implementing legislation. Missions are also involved in assisting with the implementation of bilateral agreements. One case in which such assistance has been welcomed by all parties concerned is the Skrunda radar agreement between Latvia and the Russian Federation. A similar role for the OSCE was foreseen in the Budapest Summit decisions in relation to the Russian-Moldovan agreement on the withdrawal of the Russian troops from the eastern part of Moldova. The recent OSCE decision on Moldova represents important progress and should lead to increased transparency regarding all aspects of the withdrawal process, thereby creating an environment conducive to a long-awaited political settlement.

The Mission in Skopje helps to serve as a confidence-building instrument and is at the host government's disposal in tackling issues ranging from education to minorities and economic development.

Croatian Foreign Minister Granić invited the OSCE to establish a long-term presence in Croatia. Two OSCE missions have visited Croatia, and discussions are under way in Vienna on the basis of their recommendations. The objective of OSCE involvement in Croatia would be to assist central and local authorities in building democracy, protecting human and minority rights and promoting the safe return of refugees. Through these efforts the OSCE can help promote the peaceful reintegration of formerly occupied territories.

The OSCE continued its focus on Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina. The human rights abuses there, especially in Kosovo, underline the urgent need for the return of the long-duration missions.

Executive action by the Chairman-in-Office, given broader scope by the Budapest Summit decision, enabled the OSCE to take rapid action in response to a number of developments.

The High Commissioner on National Minorities successfully continued his quiet diplomacy throughout the year and continues to be one of the most important parts of the OSCE's preventive diplomacy network. The Ministerial Council renewed Mr. Max van der Stoel's appointment for a further three-year term.

The Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights has been receiving an increasing number of requests for its expertise from missions and participating States. It can

only continue to cope successfully with the ever increasing demands placed upon it if its resources are increased.

The discussions of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly contributed to the work of the Permanent Council.

The OSCE strengthened its inter-institutional links with other international organizations both through dialogue and through co-operation in the field. Practical co-operation was also initiated with a number of NGOs.

The OSCE continued its active support for human rights and fundamental freedoms throughout the region. It also devoted increased attention to the economic aspects of security. Both Human and Economic Dimension issues featured more regularly in the daily work of the OSCE during 1995, reflecting the OSCE's comprehensive approach to security.

The Pact on Stability in Europe, with its Baltic and Central European tables, was passed to the OSCE. Discussions continue in the OSCE on sustaining and, when possible, expanding the efforts initiated by the Pact, building upon the regional approach it offered.

In the course of 1995 increased dialogue, in regularly held meetings of an informal, open-ended contact group in Vienna as well as in other fora, and an OSCE seminar in Cairo contributed to the development of the OSCE's relationship with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation.

1995 was a crucial year in arms control. Parties to the CFE Treaty completed the destruction of over 50,000 tanks and other heavy weapons. However, some problems of implementation persist. The parties to the Treaty recently reached agreement on the principal elements of a solution to the flank issue that preserves the integrity of the Treaty. There is an urgent need to reach agreement on the basis of those elements.

The OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation worked on an Arms Control Framework outlining future arms control priorities. In spite of expectations that the Framework would be concluded by the time of the Ministerial Council Meeting, further negotiations are required.

The Ministerial Council was pleased to welcome the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as an OSCE participating State.

The Ministerial Council welcomed Switzerland as the incoming Chairman-in-Office, whose term will begin on 1 January 1996, and decided that the Chairmanship in 1997 would be held by Denmark.

Annex II

DECISION ON OSCE ACTION FOR PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND STABILITY IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

(MC(5).DEC/1)

1. The Ministerial Council welcomes and supports the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina initialled on 21 November 1995 and to be signed in Paris on 14 December 1995. In that historic Agreement, the Parties to this tragic conflict call on the OSCE to help ensure that its promise is fulfilled. On behalf of the OSCE, the Council accepts the tasks foreseen in the Agreement and its Annexes.

2. The Parties have requested the OSCE to supervise the preparation and conduct of free and fair elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This task is extremely important to ensure a democratic future for that country. The OSCE will also monitor - as requested - the human rights situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

3. The Parties have requested the OSCE to help guide the negotiating process to bring about regional stability, to build mechanisms to increase confidence and security, and to establish limitations on the weapons of war. These tasks are essential for a durable peace.

4. The OSCE will be working in concert with a wide range of institutions of the international community. Ministers are fully aware of the considerable demands which will be made upon the international community, including private organizations, in fields such as the needs of the population at the onset of winter, the return of refugees to their country and place of origin, the economic reconstruction and the establishment of a civic society. Participating States will make all efforts to meet these needs to the best of their abilities.

5. The Ministers recognize that the OSCE faces an unprecedented challenge and are aware that it will be judged by its action, not by its words. They are prepared to offer qualified people, the necessary resources, and their constant commitment to meet this challenge. This decision provides a clear mandate for action.

6. To this end, they authorize the Chairman-in-Office, the Secretary General under his direction, and other OSCE bodies and institutions to take all necessary steps to ensure effective and timely implementation of the OSCE's tasks. In this perspective, the Chairman-in-Office will represent the OSCE at the London Conference and other international meetings and conferences connected with the peace settlement. The OSCE will consult and co-operate as appropriate with the United Nations, the Council of Europe and other international organizations active in the field in fulfilling their tasks. In performing these tasks, the Chairman-in-Office will keep the Permanent Council fully informed on a regular basis and will consult with it as appropriate.

7. The Ministerial Council welcomes the opportunity offered by the Paris Conference for reflections on approaches towards ensuring lasting stability and good-neighbourly relations.

8. In anticipation of signature of the Peace Agreement in Paris, the Ministerial Council hereby decides to:

9. Establish a Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina and pledge that adequate resources and personnel will be provided to carry out its tasks as requested by the Parties to the Agreement. The initial duration of the Mission will be one year unless the Permanent Council, upon a recommendation of the Chairman-in-Office, decides otherwise;

10. Call for the early appointment of a Head of this Mission by the Chairman-in-Office. Under the authority of the Chairman-in-Office, the Head of Mission will be responsible for implementing the OSCE's tasks in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the fields of elections, human rights monitoring, and facilitating the monitoring of arms control and confidence- and security-building arrangements;

11. Establish, as requested by the Parties in Article II.3 of Annex 3 of the Agreement the Provisional Electoral Commission, to be chaired by the Head of Mission, in accordance with all the provisions of Article III;

12. Pledge that, in accordance with the Agreement on Civilian Implementation of the Peace Settlement, the OSCE, and in particular the Chairman-in-Office and the Head of Mission, will co-ordinate closely with the High Representative towards the fulfilment of the latter's responsibilities for monitoring implementation of the peace settlement and for co-ordinating the activities of the civilian organizations and agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

13. Authorize the Chairman-in-Office, upon the advice of the Head of Mission and following consultation with the High Representative, and after a substantial discussion, as appropriate, in the Permanent Council, to take the decisions required by Annex 3, Article I.2, regarding conditions for the elections, and Annex 3, Article II.4, regarding the date on which elections can be held;

14. Welcome the initiative of the Government of Sweden to host an informal International Expert Meeting in support of the implementation of Annex 3 on elections;

15. Accept the invitation extended to the OSCE to monitor closely the human rights situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina in accordance with the relevant Annexes of the Agreement;

16. Call for the early appointment of the Human Rights Ombudsman by the Chairman-in-Office;

17. Direct the Mission to co-operate closely with the Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman and the Human Rights Chamber in view of the OSCE's tasks of certifying the conditions for holding elections and providing assistance to the Parties in creating those conditions, and to monitor closely the human rights situation;

18. Agree that the present OSCE Mission in Sarajevo will, upon request, support also the Human Rights Ombudsman. It will be expanded and reorganized into a distinct section of the new Mission;

19. Invite the High Commissioner on National Minorities and the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights to contribute to the implementation of this decision in accordance with their mandates and experience;

20. Welcome the initiative of the Government of Germany to convene, in Bonn, a meeting to initiate the process of confidence- and security-building and arms control anticipated by the Agreement on Regional Stabilization which will be organized under the auspices of the OSCE in accordance with Articles II and IV of Annex 1-B;

21. Welcome the decision of the Chairman-in-Office to designate, at the earliest possible date, after appropriate consultations, including with the most concerned States, (a) Personal Representative(s) to assist the Parties in their respective negotiations under Articles II and IV and in the implementation and verification of resulting agreements, including verification of the holdings declarations called for in Article IV, as soon as the data are submitted;

22. Welcome the commitment of the Parties to the Agreement and the readiness of all other States in the region, to co-operate fully with the OSCE concerning negotiations for a regional arms control agreement, in accordance with the Peace Agreement. The Ministerial Council authorizes the Chairman-in-Office to designate, as anticipated by Article V of the Agreement, as soon as practicable, after appropriate consultations, including with the most concerned States, a Special Representative to help organize and conduct such negotiations under the auspices of the OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation, beginning with agreement on a precise mandate. Parameters to be developed in this mandate will take into account and respect existing arms control rights and obligations including limitations already undertaken on a multilateral basis by certain States in the region; and

23. Offer the full assistance of the OSCE in establishing a Commission for facilitating the resolution of any disputes that might arise in fully implementing the regional arms control agreement of the Parties.

24. The Council takes note of the cost estimate for the operation submitted by the Secretary General of approximately 245 million Austrian schillings for a twelve-month period. The Council directs the Permanent Council to agree before 15 January 1996 on a budget for the OSCE tasks requested by the Parties in the Peace Agreement to be funded according to established procedures. The Secretary General will assess the acceptability and value of contributions in kind. Before the budget is agreed, the Secretary General is authorized to engage the OSCE on urgent procurement orders and contracts concerning premises for the Mission up to 20% of the above-mentioned cost estimate. The Council determines that the OSCE will seek additional, including non-governmental, sources of funding and directs the establishment of a specific fund to assist in carrying out this decision. The Council welcomes the commitment of the Chairman-in-Office and the Secretary General to ensure that all OSCE action in fulfilment of the tasks in this decision is undertaken as efficiently and expeditiously as possible.

Annex III

DECISION ON A COMMON AND COMPREHENSIVE SECURITY MODEL FOR EUROPE FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY: A NEW CONCEPT FOR A NEW CENTURY

(MC(5).DEC/2)

1. The Ministerial Council notes that, in accordance with the relevant Budapest Summit decision, a broad and comprehensive discussion has been launched on devising a concept of security for the whole OSCE region in the twenty-first century. The Council stresses the importance of the strict observance of all OSCE principles and commitments to ensure security in the century to come. The Council takes note of the progress report presented to it by the Chairman-in-Office and decides to move the work on a security model into a more operational phase, providing opportunities to continue the identification of particular security risks and challenges and examining how the OSCE principles, commitments and mechanisms should be implemented to deal most effectively with the diverse security concerns of participating States. To this end, it endorses follow-up work in preparation for the 1996 Lisbon Summit.

2. A key objective of this discussion is to apply fully the OSCE's unique capabilities and inclusive nature to the development of a common security space based on the OSCE's comprehensive and co-operative concept of security and its indivisibility. Within this space, free of dividing lines, all OSCE participating States and the organizations to which they belong will be able to work together in a constructive, complementary and mutually reinforcing way, building a genuine partnership, in full respect of the free will of their members. While doing so, they will respect the inherent right of each and every participating State to be free to choose or change its security arrangements, including treaties of alliance, as they evolve. Each participating State will respect the rights of all others in this regard. They will not strengthen their security at the expense of the security of other States. Within the OSCE, no State, organization or grouping can have any superior responsibility for maintaining peace and stability in the OSCE region, or regard any part of the OSCE region as its sphere of influence. The basis for our common efforts to design a model is the OSCE principles, including their co-equality, which, together with the high standards represented by our OSCE commitments, remain valid for both inter- and intra-State relationships.

3. The Ministerial Council decides that the work on a model should proceed in accordance with the following guidelines:

- to promote strict observance of OSCE principles and commitments, which is of paramount importance for stability and security in the OSCE region;

- to contribute to the further development of the OSCE and the effective use and strengthening of its operational capabilities;

- to promote co-operative approaches to security challenges and risks, bearing in mind the common commitment of the participating States to promote stability and security, to prevent conflicts, and to manage crises;

- to sustain the OSCE's comprehensive concept of security and its indivisibility in order to promote effective concerted responses to complex security challenges in a spirit of co-operation and solidarity in defence of the OSCE's common values;
- to further develop ways in which complementary and mutually reinforcing organizations work together, including through enhanced dialogue, in the common interests of security and stability in the OSCE area;

- to develop further the relationship between the OSCE and the United Nations on the basis of the OSCE's position as a regional arrangement under Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter, and of the relevant provisions of the Budapest Document 1994; and

- to contribute to the transparent and democratic evolution of regional and transatlantic organizations with a view to strengthening confidence, security and stability in the OSCE region.

As work on a concept of security for the twenty-first century proceeds, additional guidelines may be introduced. Such work may benefit from continued contributions by other organizations.

4. In preparation for the Lisbon OSCE Summit, the Ministerial Council entrusts the Chairman-in-Office with the task of intensifying focused discussion on all aspects of a security model, including through a Security Model Committee, under the auspices of the Permanent Council, which can benefit from input from other OSCE fora. The Chairman-in-Office will organize the work, while maintaining its comprehensiveness, in a manner that is consistent with this decision and the attached annex, which is an integral part of the decision. As the work proceeds, specific new measures may be developed for the promotion of all dimensions of security in the OSCE region.

5. With the aim of ensuring a broad, inclusive approach to the work on a security model, the Ministerial Council

- requests the Chairman-in-Office to keep the issue of "a common and comprehensive security model for Europe for the twenty-first century" on the agenda of the Senior Council until the 1996 OSCE Lisbon Summit;

- requests the Chairman-in-Office to organize further seminars within the context of the work on a security model, the subjects of which will be agreed upon by the participating States; and

- encourages a wide-ranging discussion on a security model, with broad participation of government officials, non-governmental representatives, and academics.

6. The Council requests the Chairman-in-Office to keep the informal list of risks and challenges to security updated, and to encourage participating States to clarify further their perceptions of specific risks and challenges to their security.

7. Progress achieved and results available at that time will be presented by the Chairman-in-Office to the 1996 Lisbon Summit for consideration and assessment.

ANNEX

The Chairman-in-Office will organize the work in the following areas. These areas are indicative only and set no priorities:

- conflict prevention, including early warning and preventive diplomacy
- crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation
- OSCE peacekeeping
- arms control, including confidence-building
- enhanced co-operation in preventing and combating terrorism
- human rights and fundamental freedoms, human contacts, democracy-building
- tolerance-building
- co-operation in preventing and combating aggressive nationalism, racism, chauvinism, xenophobia, anti-semitism and ethnic cleansing
- non-military confidence-building
- co-operation in the fields of migration, refugees and displaced persons
- economic security, including sustainable economic development, well-functioning market economy, and economic co-operation
- co-operation in solving environmental problems and managing disasters
- further development of the concept of complementary and mutually reinforcing institutions, including mechanisms for transparency, consultation and co-operation
- strengthening of the OSCE
- regional co-operation
- co-operation between the OSCE area and the Mediterranean region
- security co-operation beyond the OSCE area
- ...

Other topics may be agreed upon in the Security Model Committee.

As necessary, the Chairman-in-Office, after appropriate consultations, may set up not more than three informal subsidiary working bodies and, for each working body, appoint a co-ordinator.

Annex IV

DECISION ON THE OSCE MINSK PROCESS
(MC(5).DEC/3)

The Ministerial Council

- confirms that the OSCE Minsk Process remains the sole forum for the settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict;

- commends the determination of the Parties to the conflict to continue to observe the cease-fire established on 12 May 1994;

- urges the Parties to release immediately all POWs and persons detained in connection with the conflict and to provide the ICRC unimpeded access to all places of detention and all detainees;

- supports the efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the Minsk Conference to achieve, in co-ordination with the Chairman-in-Office, a political agreement on the cessation of the armed conflict without any further delay. The implementation of such an agreement will eliminate major consequences of the conflict for all parties and permit the early convening of the Minsk Conference. The signing of the agreement will enable the Permanent Council to take a decision on the establishment of the OSCE peacekeeping operation, based on the valuable recommendations of the High-Level Planning Group, the work of which should continue;

- welcomes the commitments expressed to establish direct contacts, in co-ordination with the Co-Chairmanship, to achieve agreement on the principles governing the resolution of the conflict, and strongly urges that this be done quickly; and

- takes note of the expressed readiness of the Parties to address crucial issues with a view to reaching a compromise as soon as possible.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1026 (1995)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In paragraph 3 of its resolution 1026 (1995) of 30 November 1995, the Security Council invited the Secretary-General to keep it informed of developments in the peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to submit to it as soon as possible reports, containing the necessary information and recommendations, on aspects of the implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina as they affected the United Nations, in order to enable the Council to take a decision ensuring an orderly transfer of authority as envisaged in the general framework agreement and the annexes thereto contained in the attachment to document S/1995/999.

2. The most important development since the adoption of the above-mentioned resolution by the Security Council was the Peace Implementation Conference convened in London on 8 and 9 December. On 9 December a document known as "the London conclusions" was adopted by the Conference (S/1995/1029, annex).

3. I addressed the opening session of the Conference. In my statement, I saluted the brilliant diplomacy that had been seen at Dayton and paid tribute to the negotiators who had laid the foundation for the breakthrough that had taken place there. I also paid tribute to the United Nations personnel, military and civilian, who had been killed or suffered injury in order to bring relief and hope to the innocent victims of war. They deserved great credit for their achievements. The United Nations mandate stemmed from the Charter and the resolutions of the Security Council. United Nations elements involved in implementation of the Peace Agreement would be accountable, through the Secretary-General, to the Member States. Within its abilities and the resources provided to it, the United Nations would do all it could to support the Agreement.

4. Subsequently, presentations were made to the Conference by my Special Representative for the Former Yugoslavia, by the Force Commander of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The

President of the World Bank and a representative of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) also made statements.

5. The present report addresses the following aspects of implementation of the Peace Agreement that affect the United Nations:

(a) The transition from UNPROFOR to the Implementation Force (IFOR) provided for in annex 1-A to the Peace Agreement;

(b) Coordination of the United Nations contribution to implementation of the Peace Agreement;

(c) The United Nations role as regards:

(i) Humanitarian relief and refugees;

(ii) Demining;

(iii) Civilian police;

(iv) Human rights;

(v) Elections;

(vi) Rehabilitation of infrastructure and economic reconstruction.

The report will also touch on the "High Representative" provided for in annex 10 to the Peace Agreement, since both article I.2 of that annex and paragraph 18 of the London conclusions refer to the Security Council in the context of the High Representative's mandate and/or designation.

6. The report will also deal with the future of certain existing United Nations activities, which will either be discontinued or be transferred to other agencies during implementation of the Peace Agreement, namely:

(a) The International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, which was established, under the co-chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President-in-Office of the European Community (as it then was), in London in August 1992;

(b) The functions of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Sarajevo, who was appointed pursuant to Security Council resolution 900 (1994);

(c) Monitoring of the no-fly zone and operation of Sarajevo airport;

(d) The functions of the United Nations Peace Forces headquarters (UNPF-HQ) in Zagreb.

II. TRANSITION FROM UNPROFOR TO IFOR

7. In paragraph 1 (a) of article I of the Agreement on the Military Aspects of the Peace Settlement (annex 1-A to the Peace Agreement), the Security Council is invited to authorize Member States or regional organizations or arrangements to establish a multinational military Implementation Force (IFOR), which will be composed of ground, air and maritime units from the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and from non-NATO States. The parties to the Agreement understand and agree that IFOR will begin implementation of the military aspects of the Peace Agreement upon the transfer of authority for the forces deployed in Bosnia and Herzegovina from the UNPROFOR Commander to the IFOR Commander. In paragraph 1 (b) of that annex, the parties understand and agree that NATO may establish such a force, which will operate under the authority and subject to the direction and political control of the North Atlantic Council through the NATO chain of command. The modalities of the participation of non-NATO States in IFOR are to be agreed between those States and NATO.

8. An authorization by the Security Council and the subsequent establishment of IFOR will have a number of far-reaching implications for the United Nations presence in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the mandate of UNPROFOR, which, in so far as they can be identified at the present stage, are outlined below. It should be stressed that a number of decisions can be taken only after authorization by the Security Council of the implementation arrangements envisaged in the Peace Agreement and the London conclusions.

9. One of the matters yet to be finalized is the composition of IFOR. I am not therefore in a position to report with certainty which of the UNPROFOR contingents will participate in IFOR and, as a result, how many of the troops currently serving in UNPROFOR will need to be withdrawn from the theatre. However, on the basis of consultations with troop-contributing countries, it can be assumed that the larger part of the UNPROFOR units will transfer to IFOR.

10. Following authorization by the Security Council, arrangements will be made without delay to effect the transfer of authority from UNPROFOR to IFOR, a process that could occur within 96 hours of the Council's decision. The UNPF Force Commander will become the Deputy Commander of IFOR but will retain his UNPF authority during the transitional period and will thus continue to exercise operational control over those UNPROFOR units that do not transfer to IFOR, until their withdrawal from the theatre. The arrangement of having the UNPF Force Commander serve simultaneously as Deputy Commander of IFOR will, inter alia, facilitate the coordination of the withdrawal of UNPROFOR contingents with the arrival of IFOR elements. The repatriation of United Nations military personnel not required by IFOR, including all United Nations military observers, will begin immediately after the transfer of authority.

11. It would be my intention to provide appropriate support to IFOR through the joint use of United Nations-owned equipment or its transfer to IFOR. In this connection, I would make available any assets that are surplus to United Nations requirements, after taking into account the needs of existing operations, as well as the Financial Rules and Regulations of the Organization. In accordance with these Rules, surplus equipment would be disposed of in return for

appropriate payment, taking into account depreciation while the equipment was in United Nations use. My Special Representative and his staff are in consultation with representatives of NATO and other IFOR participants with a view to establishing the extent of their equipment requirements, and matching them with the assets that can be made available from UNPF to facilitate the transfer of authority.

III. UNITED NATIONS ROLE IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CIVILIAN ASPECTS OF THE PEACE AGREEMENT

A. Coordination of the United Nations contribution to the implementation of the Peace Agreement

12. It is my intention to appoint a United Nations official at the assistant secretary-general level to serve in Sarajevo as the United Nations Coordinator. The United Nations Coordinator will be under my authority and will report to me. He or she will, on my behalf, exercise authority over the Commissioner of the International Police Task Force (see sect. III D below) and will coordinate other United Nations activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the same way as my Special Representative does at present. He or she will be the channel by which the International Police Task Force Commissioner will receive advice and guidance from the High Representative. The United Nations Coordinator will maintain a close relationship and liaison with the High Representative and his or her headquarters will be located as close as possible to those of the High Representative. The United Nations Coordinator will have a small office comprising political and legal advisers and information staff.

B. Humanitarian relief and refugees

13. In her statement to the Peace Implementation Conference, the High Commissioner for Refugees welcomed the fact that annex 7 to the Peace Agreement had entrusted her Office with two major tasks: to continue as lead agency in coordinating humanitarian relief assistance and in implementing a plan for the return of refugees and displaced persons.

14. She stated that the humanitarian relief efforts of UNHCR, other United Nations agencies (United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO)), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) would remain crucial during the current winter. However, the aim of UNHCR was to reduce the scale of this work as soon as possible and redirect its efforts to the return of refugees and displaced persons. She hoped that IFOR, like UNPROFOR, would have the capacity to facilitate civilian movements, provide logistic support and share relevant information on security conditions.

15. As regards the return of refugees and displaced persons, numbering 1.2 million inside Bosnia and Herzegovina and 900,000 outside the country, accurate planning was difficult because of uncertainties relating to their wishes, the future security situation and the availability of shelter. Annex 7 rightly left to the persons concerned the choice of whether to return to their

homes of origin or settle elsewhere. The first task of UNHCR was to obtain accurate data on persons' places of origin, their preferred destinations and the availability of accommodation there. It hoped for the cooperation of countries of asylum in obtaining such data, which would also be of benefit to those who were organizing elections in accordance with annex 3 to the Peace Agreement. As regards security, it was important that IFOR should deploy widely, so that it could prevent interference and respond to any "deliberate violence to life or person", in accordance with its functions under annex 1-A to the Peace Agreement. Return would be assisted if the Parties established confidence building measures for minority groups and proclaimed amnesties, except for crimes that fall under the jurisdiction of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia. For its part, UNHCR would increase its current protection monitoring activities and would closely cooperate with those engaged in monitoring human rights and with the International Police Task Force provided for in annex II to the Peace Agreement. As for shelter, UNHCR intended to establish a project for urgent house repairs, pending the initiation of large-scale reconstruction by the World Bank and others.

16. The High Commissioner also underlined the importance of return movements taking place in an organized and phased manner, in order to avoid destabilizing what was still a fragile peace. Initially the priority of UNHCR would be to ease the congestion in collection centres in both entities and to implement a programme for the return of professional talents, in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM). UNHCR was also ready to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of refugees from countries of asylum when private accommodation existed for them. UNHCR was grateful for the temporary protection extended in Europe and elsewhere to refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina. The need for such protection was, it was to be hoped, close to an end. It would be important that those benefiting from temporary protection should be adequately informed about arrangements for voluntary return.

17. I fully endorse the High Commissioner's approach to the vital tasks entrusted to her. She has informed me that she will be convening on 16 January 1996 a special meeting of the Humanitarian Issues Working Group of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

C. Demining

18. I understand that IFOR will not undertake any demining activity in theatre during its deployment, except where this is required for its own operational purposes. The Mine Action Centre at UNPF-HQ has accumulated a wealth of information as a result of its mines information networks for both Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. The continuity of these networks and databases must be maintained until arrangements have been made for future demining in both countries. Any such programme would need access to this information, and it is essential to record the changes that are likely to take place during the period of IFOR's deployment. I therefore propose that four military mines information officers should remain for the time being in Bosnia and Herzegovina to maintain accurate and up-to-date records under the direction of the United Nations

Coordinator. In addition, the Mine Action Centre at UNPF-HQ (one civilian and six military personnel), which maintains the database for both Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, would be maintained there pending decisions on the future of that headquarters (see paras. 43 to 45 below). The mines information officers would be part of the United Nations Coordinator's Office but would be colocated with the International Police Task Force headquarters in various parts of the country. The United Nations Coordinator would arrange for their functions and information to be transferred in due course to those responsible for rehabilitation and reconstruction.

D. Civilian police

19. In annex 11 to the Peace Agreement the parties request that the United Nations establish, by decision of the Security Council, as a United Nations civilian police operation, a United Nations International Police Task Force to carry out, throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, a programme of assistance, which is described in article III of that annex.

20. The tasks enumerated in article III include:

(a) Monitoring, observing and inspecting law enforcement activities and facilities, including associated judicial organizations, structures and proceedings;

(b) Advising law enforcement personnel and forces;

(c) Training law enforcement personnel;

(d) Facilitating, within the International Police Task Force mission of assistance, the parties' law enforcement activities;

(e) Assessing threats to public order and advising on the capability of law enforcement agencies to deal with such threats;

(f) Advising government authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina on the organization of effective civilian law enforcement agencies;

(g) Assisting by accompanying the parties' law enforcement personnel as they carry out their responsibilities, as the Task Force deems appropriate.

In addition, the Task Force is to consider requests from the parties or law enforcement agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina for assistance, with priority being given to assisting the parties in carrying out their responsibility to ensure the existence of conditions for free and fair elections, including the protection of international personnel in Bosnia and Herzegovina in connection with the elections provided for in annex 3 to the Peace Agreement.

21. Following the adoption of resolution 1026 (1995), I sent to Bosnia and Herzegovina a police reconnaissance mission, which included the current Police Commissioner of UNPF, two of his predecessors and a member of the Civilian

Police Unit of the Department of Peace-keeping Operations. The mission conducted its work with the full cooperation of the parties.

22. According to information provided to this reconnaissance mission, there is a total of 44,750 active police officers in the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Of these, 32,750 belong to the Federation, 3,000 of them being deployed in areas controlled by the Bosnian Croat authorities. The "Republika Srpska" has 12,000 police officers. The Government in Sarajevo indicated that, as a result of the war, the present number of police was three times the normal strength, and a reduction in their numbers was expected once conditions normalized. At the same time the Government expressed concern that young demobilized soldiers facing unemployment could turn to crime or seek revenge for lost family members and/or property. The high number of weapons in the country was also a matter of great concern.

23. These concerns were echoed by the authorities of the Republika Srpska who also expressed strong concern about the consequences of the Peace Agreement's provision for the Serb part of Sarajevo to pass under the control of the Federation. Approximately 1,000 Serb police officers are working in these areas and there is great apprehension that the transfer to Federation authority might cause an exodus of the majority of the Serb population in Sarajevo or even a renewal of fighting. Similar concerns were expressed at the Peace Implementation Conference in London. The Chief of Mission of UNPROFOR is using his good offices to try to ensure that the Serb population is reassured about the manner in which the transfer will be effected.

24. On the basis of the above assessment, and bearing in mind the nature of the tasks to be performed, I recommend that the International Police Task Force be structured as follows:

(a) A main headquarters in Sarajevo, headed by a Police Commissioner who will report to the United Nations Coordinator;

(b) Five regional headquarters located in Sarajevo, Banja Luka, Gornji Vakuf, Mostar and Tuzla;

(c) Seventeen central police districts;

(d) One hundred nine police stations.

25. The central headquarters and regional headquarters should, where possible, be colocated with IFOR headquarters. The locations of the regional headquarters and district offices correspond with the central headquarters of the local police authorities and with the locations of other law enforcement bodies. The location of the International Police Task Force stations will similarly correspond with that of local police stations in the municipalities, subject to possible change after further reconnaissance by the Task Force Commissioner.

26. This structure would permit the monitoring, observing and inspecting of law enforcement activities and facilities throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. On the basis of a ratio of 1 monitor to 30 local police officers and taking into account the need to monitor parts of the judicial and prison systems, the

recommended civilian police structure, including supervisory personnel at all locations, would require a total of 1,721 police monitors. It may be possible to reduce the ratio if there is an early return to prewar conditions. The number of monitors required would also fall if there was a post-war reduction in the number of local police officers.

27. While International Police Task Force monitors may be involved in local mediation if conflicts arise as a result of actions by local police, the Task Force will not exercise any executive law enforcement functions. Its effectiveness will depend, to an important extent, on the willingness of the parties to cooperate with it in accordance with article IV of annex 11 to the Peace Agreement.

28. Given the widespread availability to the population of long arms and even heavier weapons, I have given consideration to the possibility of arming the International Police Task Force monitors. The traditional side-arms carried by police officers would, however, be no match for the type of weapons likely to be at the disposal of those who might threaten the monitors. The security of the Task Force must flow from the authority granted to it by all parties under the Agreement and from the fact that its personnel represent no threat to any armed element in that area of operation. I strongly recommend, therefore, that the Task Force monitors should not be armed.

29. The representatives of the two Entities have reiterated to the reconnaissance mission their willingness to provide the necessary security for International Police Task Force police monitors. This is as it should be, but the security of the civilian police monitors, especially during the early stages of the mission, will depend on appropriate arrangements with IFOR and on the effectiveness of the provisions of article V of annex 11 to the Peace Agreement. For these reasons, I recommend that the mandate of the International Police Task Force be coterminous with that of IFOR.

30. The tasks enumerated in paragraph 20 above require that the International Police Task Force monitors have at least eight years experience in such areas as law enforcement and crime investigation. As some of the functions envisaged in annex 11 to the Peace Agreement go beyond those usually attributed to United Nations Civilian Police, it will be necessary to assign approximately 45 civil affairs and public information officers to the central headquarters in Sarajevo, as well as to the regional and district headquarters. These officers, who would be in addition to the police monitors recommended in paragraph 26 above, would keep contact with political representatives of the parties. They would report to the United Nations Coordinator and provide advice on political, human rights and other matters to the police monitors in their areas of deployment. To the extent possible, they would be recruited from officers currently employed by UNCRO and UNPROFOR, in order to retain their experience, expertise and local contacts.

E. Human rights

31. In article XIII of annex 6 to the Peace Agreement, the parties invite a number of organizations to monitor the human rights situation in Bosnia and

Herzegovina. In addition, organizations involved in implementing various other civilian aspects of the agreement will be in a position to obtain relevant information in this regard. It is therefore important that there should be effective coordination of efforts, in order to avoid different institutions adopting different approaches and methodologies. I therefore welcome the agreement of the Peace Implementation Conference that the High Representative or his representative should chair a human rights task force in Sarajevo, which will bring together all organizations and agencies involved in implementation of the Peace Agreement (S/1995/1029, annex, para. 33).

32. The contribution of the United Nations in the human rights field will come from three different sources. First, there will be the human rights content in the UNHCR mandate to provide protection to newly returned refugees. Secondly, the International Police Task Force will have a key role as a result of its mandate to monitor the local security forces' respect for human rights. Thirdly, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has, as he informed the Peace Implementation Conference, identified three areas in which his Office can contribute valuable experience gained from its existing efforts in Bosnia and Herzegovina. These are:

(a) To develop guidelines for, and facilitate, training of personnel charged with human rights monitoring or other activities related to human rights;

(b) To make available to the High Representative a limited number of experienced and trained human rights officers to deal with violations which, because of their complexity, require in-depth human rights knowledge and field experience;

(c) To continue to support the work of the Special Rapporteur and of the Expert on the special process dealing with missing persons in the Former Yugoslavia, both of them appointed by the Commission on Human Rights.

33. As regards the wish of the Peace Implementation Conference that "resources should be provided by ... the United Nations for human rights monitoring" (S/1995/1029, annex, para. 32), I have to stress that the activities described above will need to be financed by Member States and that, unless the General Assembly takes the necessary decision, there are no resources available to the United Nations from which additional human rights activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina could be funded.

F. Elections

34. Annex 3 to the Peace Agreement entrusts to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) responsibility for the electoral aspects of the Agreement. I have informed the Secretary-General of OSCE that the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, in his capacity as United Nations Focal Point for Electoral Assistance Activities, will be ready to make available to OSCE technical advice based on the United Nations extensive experience in providing such assistance in recent years.

G. Rehabilitation of infrastructure and economic reconstruction

35. While the London conclusions make clear that the World Bank and the European Commission will take the lead in international efforts for rehabilitation and reconstruction in Bosnia and Herzegovina, I have no doubt that the specialized agencies and other programmes, funds and offices of the United Nations will be ready to play their usual part in such endeavours.

IV. THE HIGH REPRESENTATIVE

36. In article I, paragraph 2 of annex 10 to the Peace Agreement, "the Parties request the designation of a High Representative, to be appointed consistent with relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions, to facilitate the Parties' own efforts and to mobilize and, as appropriate, coordinate the activities of the organizations and agencies involved in the civilian aspects of the peace settlement by carrying out, as entrusted by a United Nations Security Council resolution, the tasks set out below." On 8 December, the Peace Implementation Conference in London approved the designation of Mr. Carl Bildt as High Representative and invited the Security Council "to agree Mr. Bildt's designation as High Representative" (S/1995/1029, annex, para. 18).

37. I shall ensure that representatives of United Nations bodies that are involved in Bosnia and Herzegovina in implementation of the civilian aspects of the Peace Agreement cooperate with the High Representative in his coordination functions, which, in accordance with article II, paragraph 1 (c), of annex 10, are to "respect [the] autonomy [of the civilian organizations and agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina] within their spheres of operation while as necessary giving general guidance to them about the impact of their activities on the implementation of the peace settlement". In the same article, the civilian organizations and agencies are requested to assist the High Representative in the execution of his responsibilities by providing all information relevant to their operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

38. Mr. Bildt has pointed out to me that UNPROFOR contains a number of civil affairs and public information officers whose experience with the United Nations in Bosnia and Herzegovina would greatly assist him in carrying out his functions. I share this view and believe it desirable that such of these persons as are not required for the United Nations Coordinator's Office or the International Police Task Force should, if they are so disposed, transfer to the High Representative's office and not leave Bosnia and Herzegovina when UNPROFOR's mandate comes to an end on 31 January 1996. I have accordingly encouraged Mr. Bildt to consider appointing some of them to his own staff, in accordance with article III, paragraph 1 of annex 10 to the Peace Agreement, either on secondment from the United Nations in the case of those who are United Nations staff members or by direct contract in the case of non-United Nations staff members who are working with UNPROFOR on short-term mission contracts.

V. UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES WHICH WILL BE DISCONTINUED OR TRANSFERRED

A. International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia

39. It was put to me by the organizers of the Peace Implementation Conference that, as soon as the Peace Agreement had been signed on 14 December 1995 and the necessary arrangements were in place for its implementation, it would be appropriate to dissolve the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and its Steering Committee, both of which bodies have been co-chaired by the Presidency of the European Union and the United Nations since their establishment in 1992. The International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia Mission on the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Bosnia and Herzegovina, and such of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia working groups as were still required, would continue their work, with their present terms of reference, reporting to the High Representative. I accepted this proposal and it has been agreed that it should come into effect not later than 31 January 1996. I have accordingly extended until that date the appointment of Mr. Thorvald Stoltenberg as United Nations Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee. I take this opportunity to pay tribute to Mr. Stoltenberg and to his predecessor, Mr. Cyrus Vance, for their tireless contributions to the search for peace.

B. United Nations Special Coordinator for Sarajevo

40. In paragraph 3 of its resolution 900 (1994), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to appoint "a senior civilian official ... to draw up an overall assessment and plan of action ... for the restoration of essential public services in the various opstinas of Sarajevo ... [and] to work to implement the plan." Ambassador William Eagleton (United States of America) was duly appointed Special Coordinator for Sarajevo and has been working indefatigably, in cooperation with the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and under the authority of my Special Representative, to achieve the restoration of public services in Sarajevo. I should like to take this occasion to pay tribute to him and his small staff for their efforts, in adverse conditions, to implement the provisions of resolution 900 (1994).

41. Following consultations with my Special Representative and with the Special Coordinator, I recommend that the office and functions of Special Coordinator be subsumed, with effect from 30 April 1996, in the arrangements to be established by the World Bank, the European Commission and others for rehabilitation and reconstruction in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Ambassador Eagleton has agreed to remain in office throughout this transitional period, during which he will continue his current projects under the Trust Fund, established pursuant to paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 900 (1994), with a view to ensuring their handover to the appropriate international institutions. I propose that resolution 900 (1994) then be allowed to lapse as of 30 April 1996.

C. Monitoring of the no-fly zone and operation of Sarajevo Airport

42. The Security Council, in its resolutions 781 (1992), 786 (1992) and 816 (1993) established an interdiction on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina and approved arrangements to monitor and enforce this interdiction, including through the deployment of UNPROFOR military observers at a number of airfields throughout the region. According to paragraph 9 (b) of article VI of annex 1-A to the Peace Agreement, "the IFOR Commander shall have sole authority to establish rules and procedures governing command and control of airspace over Bosnia and Herzegovina ...". I therefore recommend that UNPROFOR's responsibilities concerning the monitoring of the ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina pursuant to Security Council resolution 786 (1992) be discontinued and that the airfield monitors engaged in this task be repatriated. For the same reason, and in view of the handover of UNPROFOR's military responsibilities to IFOR, I recommend that responsibility of UNPROFOR for operating Sarajevo airport pursuant to Security Council resolution 761 (1992), as well as Tuzla airport and other airfields, be transferred to IFOR.

D. United Nations Peace Forces headquarters

43. In a separate report dated 12 December 1995 (S/1995/1028), I have recommended that the civilian aspects of implementation of the Basic Agreement on the region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium should be entrusted to a transitional administrator, under the direction of the Secretary-General and reporting to him, with the military aspects being the responsibility either of a multinational force attached to IFOR or of a United Nations force. As regards the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, my report of 23 November 1995 (S/1995/987) referred to the need to revert to the Council, as soon as practicable, on the establishment of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) on a fully independent footing, reporting directly to New York. The present report recommends that United Nations activities in implementation of the Peace Agreement in Bosnia and Herzegovina should be coordinated by a United Nations Coordinator based in Sarajevo. Subject to the Council's decisions on the above recommendations, I believe that the time has now come to wind down UNPF-HQ in Zagreb and to make the three United Nations operations in the former Yugoslavia fully independent of one another.

44. At the same time, it is clear that the process of dismantling elements of UNPROFOR and UNCRO, handing over to IFOR and mounting new civilian operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Croatia, which will be complex and time-consuming, will necessitate the retention of a coordinated civilian and military capacity at UNPF-HQ in Zagreb for at least six months beyond the expiry of the mandates of UNPROFOR and UNCRO. This will require, inter alia, the retention of a small military capacity to guard United Nations premises and assets during the liquidation phase. In view of the quantity, and the high value, of much of the equipment to be guarded, I consider this limited expenditure by the international community to be well worthwhile and recommend its approval by the Security Council. I intend, in the immediate future, to restructure and drastically reduce the civilian and military personnel of UNPF-HQ, including the

Office of my Special Representative, which could be phased out by the end of February 1996. In view of the complex interrelationships between these three missions and all the parties in the mission area, I consider it essential that there continue to be small but adequately staffed United Nations liaison offices in Zagreb and Belgrade. The office in Zagreb should also retain some administrative and procurement capability in order to service the other United Nations missions.

45. I will submit more detailed recommendations on these matters to the Security Council as soon as the latter has taken its decisions regarding implementation of the agreements relating to Bosnia and Herzegovina and to Eastern Slavonia.

VI. OBSERVATIONS

46. As I stated to the Peace Implementation Conference in London, this is a time of hope. The Peace Agreement for Bosnia and Herzegovina, brilliantly constructed at Dayton, Ohio, on foundations laid during more than three hard years by many peacemakers, but especially by Mr. Cyrus Vance, Mr. Thorvald Stoltenberg and Lord Owen, offers real hope of bringing to an end the tragic conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina. A similar hope exists in Croatia as a result of the Basic Agreement on Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium. Many speakers at the London Conference drew attention to the interrelationship between these two agreements and to the threat that failure to implement one would present to implementation of the other. Indeed, this linkage was reflected in the London conclusions.

47. I welcome these two agreements because, if the parties will allow them to be implemented, they will end the terrible suffering inflicted on the people of those two Member States for so many years and a major source of instability in Europe will be removed. I also welcome them because of their implications for the United Nations. It is widely held that the United Nations' involvement in the former Yugoslavia has not been a success. I strongly dispute that allegation. The original and primary purpose in deploying United Nations peace-keepers in Bosnia and Herzegovina after war broke out there was to protect humanitarian activities. That mission has been successfully carried out, thanks to the courage and dedication of the civilian workers concerned but also thanks to the protection, logistics support and other services afforded to them by UNPROFOR. UNPROFOR also deserves credit for its successes in negotiating and helping to implement cease-fires and other military arrangements, often of a local nature, without which many people alive today would be dead and material destruction would have been even greater. I also count it a gain that the United Nations, Member States and Secretariat alike, have learnt many lessons in Bosnia and Herzegovina whose benefit will become apparent in our future peacemaking and peace-keeping endeavours.

48. The price for the United Nations has, however, been high. Too many United Nations personnel have been killed or suffered crippling injuries. The conflicts in the former Yugoslavia have dominated the Organization's agenda in the peace and security field in recent years and have distorted its peacemaking and peace-keeping efforts at the expense of other parts of the world. At the

time of peak deployment, in August 1995, the former Yugoslavia accounted for nearly 70 per cent of peace-keepers world wide and over two thirds of peace-keeping costs. I therefore welcome the fact that Member States have decided that the vast task of helping to implement the Peace Agreement in Bosnia and Herzegovina should not be entrusted to the United Nations alone. Only a cooperative effort between many international organizations and Member States can generate the skills and resources and, above all, the political will required to end the fighting and start building the peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

49. In the present report, as requested by the Security Council, I have set out proposals concerning a variety of ways in which the United Nations can make its contribution to this common effort. The most important of them are in the fields of humanitarian relief and return of refugees, where UNHCR is well placed to continue and develop the work it has been doing from the outset, and civilian police, where the parties have asked the United Nations to deploy a United Nations civilian police force greater than any previously seen. In both cases, I am confident that the United Nations has the ability to perform the tasks assigned to it, provided that the parties cooperate and provided that Member States make available the resources that will be necessary. In the case of UNHCR, that will primarily mean financial resources, voluntarily contributed. In the case of the International Police Task Force, it will mean not only financial resources, which will have to be obtained through assessed contributions if the Force is to be deployed in time, but also human resources in the form of trained and experienced police officers. I urge Member States to respond promptly and generously to these requirements.

50. The present report also covers other areas of activity, notably human rights, where the United Nations can make a contribution to efforts in which other organizations are taking the lead. I am ready to do all I can within existing resources and mandates to provide this kind of support, subject only to respect for the principle that United Nations-staffed and United Nations-funded activities should be accountable to the Member States through the Secretary-General.

51. I shall shortly present to the Security Council, in an addendum to the present report, preliminary cost estimates of the proposals it contains.

52. In closing, I should like to pay tribute, not in a routine way but in heartfelt recognition of dedicated service and sacrifice, to all those men and women who have contributed to the long-delayed birth of hope in the former Yugoslavia and who have risked, and too often given, their lives in the largest peace-keeping operation ever deployed by the United Nations. I pay equal tribute to those who led them - to my Special Representatives Thorvald Stoltenberg, Yasushi Akashi and Kofi Annan and to Force Commanders Satish Nambiar, Lars-Eric Wahlgren, Jean Cot, Bernard de Lapresle and Bernard Janvier. History will confirm that what they and those they led achieved is far greater than they receive credit for in some quarters today.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1026 (1995)

Addendum

1. In paragraph 51 of my report to the Security Council (S/1995/1031), I indicated my intention to circulate an addendum to the report that would contain a preliminary cost estimate for the United Nations civilian police operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2. It is estimated that the cost associated with the emplacement and maintenance of a United Nations international police task force in Bosnia and Herzegovina consisting of 1,721 police monitors, 254 international staff and 811 locally recruited staff for an initial period of six months would be approximately $89,952,000.

3. A breakdown of the estimated financial requirements is provided by main categories of expenditure, for information purposes, in the annex to the present addendum. Should the Security Council decide to authorize the deployment and implementation of the United Nations activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, it would be my recommendation to the General Assembly that the costs relating thereto should be considered an expense of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and that the assessments to be levied on Member States should be credited to a Special Account to be established for this purpose.

Annex

Cost estimate for a United Nations international police task force in Bosnia and Herzegovina

(Thousands of United States dollars)

		Initial six months
1.	Military personnel costs	-
2.	Civilian personnel costs	46 573
3.	Premises	9 069
4.	Infrastructure repairs	150
5.	Transportation operations	11 100
6.	Air operations	4 039
7.	Naval operations	-
8.	Communications	5 594
9.	Other equipment	4 957
10.	Supplies and services	1 725
11.	Election-related supplies and services	-
12.	Public information programmes	77
13.	Training programmes	-
14.	Mine-clearing programmes	750
15.	Assistance for disarmament	-
16.	Air and surface freight	1 040
17.	Integrated Management Information System	-
18.	Support account for peace-keeping operations	1 795
19.	Staff assessment	3 083
	Total	89 952